

* نموذج : ليكن A حيزاً فوق الحلقة R وليكن $a \in A$
 $d_a : A \rightarrow A$

العلاقات

المعرفة بالشكل

$$\forall x \in A \quad d_a(x) = [a, x]$$

هذه ديفرنت استيفات على A

البرهان

- ان d_a ديفرنت :

$$\forall x, y \in A \quad x = y$$

$$[a, x] = [a, y] \quad \text{لأن } [.,.] \text{ ديفرنت}$$

$$\Rightarrow d_a(x) = d_a(y)$$

$$1) \quad \forall x, y \in A : d_a(x+y) = [a, x+y]$$

$$= [a, x] + [a, y] = d_a(x) + d_a(y)$$

$$2) \quad \forall \alpha \in R : d_a(\alpha x) = [a, \alpha x] = \alpha [a, x] = \alpha d_a(x)$$

$$3) \quad d_a([x, y]) = [a, [x, y]] = [d_a x, y] + [x, d_a y]$$

لأن :

$$[a, [x, y]] + [x, [y, a]] + [y, [a, x]] = 0 \quad \text{لأن :}$$

$$[a, [x, y]] = - [x, [y, a]] - [y, [a, x]]$$

$$= [[a, x], y] - [x, [a, y]] = [[a, x], y] + [x, [a, y]]$$

$$= [d_a(x), y] + [x, d_a(y)]$$

لأجل أي حيز فوق الحلقة R فإن مجموعة
 المشتقات ليست خالية.
 إذا $0 \in \text{Der}(A)$ وبالتالي $0 \in \text{Der}(A)$.

لنأخذ A حيز فوق الحلقة R لتعرف على المجموعة
 $\text{Der}(A)$ المشتقات الآتية:

1- $+$: $\text{Der}(A) \times \text{Der}(A) \longrightarrow \text{Der}(A)$

$$(d_1, d_2) \longmapsto d_1 + d_2$$

هل $\text{Der}(A)$ متشاكل حيز ولا بالنسبة للعناصر؟

2- \cdot : $R \times \text{Der}(A) \longrightarrow \text{Der}(A)$

$$(\alpha, d) \longmapsto \alpha d$$

البرهان:

$$d_1 + d_2 : A \longrightarrow A$$

$$\forall x \in A : (d_1 + d_2)(x) = d_1(x) + d_2(x)$$

1) $\forall x, y \in A : (d_1 + d_2)(x + y) = d_1(x + y) + d_2(x + y)$

$$= d_1(x) + d_1(y) + d_2(x) + d_2(y)$$

$$= (d_1 + d_2)(x) + (d_1 + d_2)(y)$$

2) $\forall \alpha \in R : (d_1 + d_2)(\alpha x) = d_1(\alpha x) + d_2(\alpha x)$

$$= \alpha d_1(x) + \alpha d_2(x) = \alpha [d_1(x) + d_2(x)]$$

$$= \alpha (d_1 + d_2)(x)$$

3) $\forall x, y \in A : (d_1 + d_2)[x, y] = d_1[x, y] + d_2[x, y]$

$$= [d_1 x, y] + [x, d_1 y] + [d_2 x, y] + [x, d_2 y]$$

$$= [d_1 x + d_2 x, y] + [x, d_1 y + d_2 y]$$

$$= [(d_1 + d_2)x, y] + [x, (d_1 + d_2)y]$$

وهذا يبين أن $d_1 + d_2$ هو ديفرنت استيفاء على A .

وبالتالي $d_1 + d_2 \in \text{Der}(A)$.

تثبت البرهان أن $(\text{Der}(A), +)$ زمرة تبيليت وفينيت.

$$\alpha: A \rightarrow A$$

$$\forall x \in A : \alpha(d_1(x)) = \alpha(d_2(x))$$

$$\bullet \forall x, y \in A : (\alpha d)(x+y) = \alpha d(x+y) = \alpha(d_1 x + d_2 y)$$

$$= \alpha d_1 x + \alpha d_2 y = (\alpha d_1)x + (\alpha d_2)y$$

$$\bullet \forall p \in R : (\alpha d)(p x) = \alpha(d(p x)) = \alpha(p d_1 x)$$

$$= (\alpha p) d_1 x = (p \alpha) d_1 x = p \cdot (\alpha d_1 x)$$

$$= p(\alpha d)(x)$$

$$(\alpha d)([x, y]) = \alpha(d([x, y])) = \alpha([d_2 x, y] + [x, d_1 y])$$

$$= \alpha([d_2 x, y] + [x, d_1 y]) = [\alpha d_2 x, y] + [x, \alpha d_1 y]$$

$$= [(\alpha d)(x), y] + [x, (\alpha d)(y)]$$

إذا αd وظيفت اشتقاق على A .

تنتج التحقق من شروط المورولا وخطية

كما سبق ثبت أنه $\text{Der}(A)$ هي صور المورولا R .

* مبرهنة: ليكن A حيز لي طقات فوق R ، اكتب $\text{Der}(A)$

بنسبة حيز لي فوق R بالنسبة لعمليتين (\cdot, \cdot)

$$[\cdot, \cdot]: \text{Der}(A) \times \text{Der}(A) \rightarrow \text{Der}(A)$$

$$(d_1, d_2) \mapsto [d_1, d_2]$$

حيث

$$[d_1, d_2] = d_1 d_2 - d_2 d_1$$

البرهان

$$[d_1, d_2](x+y) = d_1 d_2(x+y) - d_2 d_1(x+y)$$

$$= d_1(d_2(x+y)) - d_2(d_1(x+y))$$

$$= d_1(d_2(x) + d_2(y)) - d_2(d_1(x) + d_1(y))$$

$$= d_1 d_2(x) + d_1 d_2(y) - d_2 d_1(x) - d_2 d_1(y)$$

$$= (d_1 d_2)(x) + (d_1 d_2)(y) - (d_2 d_1)(x) - (d_2 d_1)(y)$$

$$= (d_1 d_2)(x) + (d_2 d_1)(x) + (d_1 d_2)(y) - d_2 d_1(y)$$

$$= [d_1, d_2](x) + [d_1, d_2](y)$$

$$\bullet \forall \alpha \in R, \forall x \in A, [d_1, d_2](\alpha x) = (d_1 d_2 - d_2 d_1) \alpha x$$

$$= d_1 d_2 (\alpha x) - d_2 d_1 (\alpha x) = d_1 (d_2 (\alpha x)) - d_2 (d_1 (\alpha x))$$

$$= d_1 (\alpha d_2 (x)) - d_2 (\alpha d_1 (x)) = \alpha d_1 (d_2 (x)) - \alpha d_2 (d_1 (x))$$

$$= \alpha (d_1 d_2 (x)) - \alpha (d_2 d_1 (x)) = \alpha [d_1, d_2](x)$$

$$\bullet [d_1, d_2]([x, y]) = (d_1 d_2 - d_2 d_1)([x, y])$$

$$= d_1 d_2([x, y]) - d_2 d_1([x, y]) = d_1(d_2([x, y])) - d_2(d_1([x, y]))$$

$$= d_1([d_2(x), y] + [x, d_2(y)]) + d_2([d_1(x), y] + [x, d_1(y)])$$

$$= d_1([d_2(x), y]) + d_1([x, d_2(y)]) + d_2([d_1(x), y]) + d_2([x, d_1(y)])$$

$$= [d_1 d_2(x), y] + [d_1 d_2(x), d_1(y)] + [d_1(x), d_2(y)] + [x, d_1 d_2(y)]$$

$$- [d_2 d_1(x), y] - [d_1(x), d_2(y)] - [d_2(x), d_1(y)] - [x, d_2 d_1(y)]$$

$$= [d_1 d_2(x), y] + [x, d_1 d_2(y)] - [d_2 d_1(x), y] - [x, d_2 d_1(y)]$$

$$[d_1 d_2(x), y] - [d_2 d_1(x), y] + [$$

$$[d_1 d_2(x), y] - [d_2 d_1(x), y] + [x, d_1 d_2(y)] - [x, d_2 d_1(y)]$$

$$= [[d_1, d_2](x), y] + [x, [d_1, d_2](y)]$$

وصف أن $[d, d]$ ديفرنتياف على A (أي A حيد لي).
 لنبرهن على سترينج لي:

$$1) \quad \forall d \in \text{Der} A, [d, d] = dd - dd = 0$$

$$2) \quad \forall d_1, d_2, d_3 \in \text{Der} A, [d_1 + d_2, d_3] \stackrel{?}{=} [d_1, d_3] + [d_2, d_3]$$

$$[d_1 + d_2, d_3] = (d_1 + d_2)d_3 - d_3(d_1 + d_2)$$

$$= d_1 d_3 + d_2 d_3 - d_3 d_1 - d_3 d_2$$

$$= d_1 d_3 - d_3 d_1 + d_2 d_3 - d_3 d_2$$

$$= [d_1, d_3] + [d_2, d_3]$$

$$[d_1 + d_2, d_3] = [d_1, d_3] + [d_2, d_3] \quad \text{بنفس الطريقة في أن}$$

$$3) \quad \forall \alpha \in R, \alpha [d_1, d_2] = \alpha (d_1 d_2 - d_2 d_1)$$

$$= \alpha d_1 d_2 - \alpha d_2 d_1 = (\alpha d_1) d_2 - d_2 (\alpha d_1)$$

$$= [\alpha d_1, d_2]$$

$$\alpha d_1 d_2 - \alpha d_2 d_1 = [d_1 (\alpha d_2) - (\alpha d_2) d_1]$$

$$= [d_1, \alpha d_2]$$

النتيجة